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NUAY, PECKEMBER 6, 1915.

Manifestation of American Resources

STRONG cause for self-congratulation is to success of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which closed in a blaze of light and good cheer on Saturday night. In the midst of a year of unprecedented stress, this greatest of shows earned, according to estimates, more than \$2,000,000. And this, in spite of the fact that the exposition necessarily derived its revenues from the Americas. Its success was another manifestation of American resources.

Merry Christmas to Brand Whitlock. wherever he may be. (Except in Germany.)

Baron von Brincken

 $S^{\rm O}$ far as now appears, no international question can arise from the arrest of Baron von Brincken the German charged by Federal authorities of California with conspiracy to hinder commerce and destroy vessels carrying food and supplies to the al-

Whether he is a secret agent of the German government or not, his alleged mission is of a nature that no country can afford not to disayow. Already the United States district attorney in California has stated that Von Brincken is not, so far as he can ascertain, connected with the German embassy at Washington or with any consulate in the

Therefore, Von Brincken will be tried in the Federal courts like any other criminal. whose offense is against the United States.

Germany announces to the world that Serbia is out of the war. If Germany could only make a similar announcement for itself!

Congressman Montague's Wise Suggestion

CONGRESSMAN MONTAGUE'S proposal that members of the Cabinet be admitted to the floor of the House of Representatives is backed by sound common sense, and, if adopted by Congress, will tend to simplify and expedite the business of the national

present, the only way of optaining information from a Cabinet officer is through a resolution requesting it. If Mr. Montague's ides prevails, information on any point may lay and without red tape. For it is reasonable to assume that members of the Cabinet would gladly avail themselves of the privilege, because, while they would subject themselves to interrogation, they would also place themselves in a position to be heard on all matters affecting their departments

So sane is the principle involved that its application might well be extended to State and municipal legislative bodies. Many unwise and inexpedient laws and ordinances would never be adopted by bodies of "codetinkerers." if the heads of departments conto their final effect

Speaker Clark says the young bucks of the G. O. P. are for Colonel T. R. for President.

Labor Does Its Duty

was highly appropriate that the American I Pederation of Labor, at its recent convention in San Francisco, should have provided a fund to relieve the unfortunate Danbury hatters. For nearly twelve years these Danbury unionists fought the battles of erganized labor, and when the battle ultimately was Supreme Court, it was the property of these men that was levied on to pay the damages awarded. Humble homes that represented the savings of a lifetime are being selzed and

The Federation of Labor was the real defendant in this straugle. It was the federation that inspired the hatters to resist to the last and to reheir property. It would have been shan. I under the circumstances, those who thus had expoused its principles to

are not at issue. Neither does it make any less than that of April 9, 1865. special difference whether the federation pays the judgment directly and thus lifts the attachments against the cottages in Danbury, or so makes good the tesses of individual defendants that they will be enabled to redeem their own homes. The teleration has recognized the obligation and prepared to discharge it.

be a disappointment to a lot of people who were cocksure that he was on his way to eration of writers. The present one has, as

Virtues of the Middleman

O UR parcel post system has the merit of which, formerly, we purchased through ness. agents. It has not, however, superseded the middleman, as some people seem to think, Indeed, in recent years the middleman has Chorus by Boy-Ed, Von Papen and Dr. Dumba.

come in for a good deal of unsound criticism; we have been led to consider him a parasite on the body economic and to believe that a direct producer-to-consumer system of food distribution is practicable.

As a matter of fact, the middleman performs a most necessary function in the world of to-day. He is a great link in the business chain. On one hand, we have our producers of foodstuffs turning out masses of products which are not needed in any rural community, and, on the other side, there are the millions of city dwellers dependent for sustenance on these distantly produced commodities. The middleman fits supply to demand, fixes prices by the total amount of the product, and carries the needed articles immediately to the housekeeper and the cook.

Suppose that there were no middleman, and that we depended on the parcel post for commodities like butter and eggs. Shipments might be delayed; we should not know what was being sent us; we could not estimate the justice of the prices charged. The middleman is paid a wage because he fills a need. He may be paid too much for his services; that is for us to decide. But it is idle to talk of doing away with him, for he is here

As Dr. Dumba reads in his retirement of the number of chemical plants that are being destroyed in this country, he must giggle at the reflection that his suggestion that if the money were provided he would inaugurate arson in America, is being carried out

Reparation for Lusitania

N May 13, nearly seven months ago, the United States government addressed to the government of Germany a formal note of protest based on the description of the Lusitania and the brutal murder of over 100 American citizens. That note expressed the confident expectation that Germany would "disayow the acts of which the government of the United States complains and make reparation, so far as reparation is possible for injuries without measure."

On June 9 a second note was addressed to Berlin, which "very earnestly and very solemnly renewed the representations" that previously had been made, and reminded Germany that in the case of the Lusitania "a great steamer, carrying more than a thousand souls who had no lot or part in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare."

On July 21 the third American note was dispatched. Therein it was declared that "the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.'

In every word the President has spoken he has had the approval of the American people, and approval is no less strong to-day than it was when the first note was sent. Then, it is true, rage and horror filled the American heart. The callous brutality displayed by the commander of the submarine, slaying without warning over a thousand defenseless human beings, had inspired a universal loathing. In the passage of time. rage has cooled somewhat and horror has diminished, but the loathing endures, and with it unflinching determination that there shall be reparation. "so far as reparation is possible for injuries without measure.

There can be no arbitration of these injuries That Germany has promised not to repeat them does not mitigate their enormity, rather increases and accentuates it. Formal disavowal may be made difficult by the fact that the Lusitania's destruction was in effect the act of the German government itself, but that does not concern us. That "very strict accountability" to which Germany was to be held for any repetition of the Lusitania horror should and must apply to the original crime

Has it occurred to the Republicans of Nebraska that it will be a good idea to let their national convention name the presidential candidate?

Our Civil War and the European Struggle

M ANY writers have pointed out the remarkable similarities existing between the War Between the States and the present mighty European war. The best written and most convincing of all these accounts is that cerned were given the right to be heard as of the French writer, Gaston Roupnel, entitled "A Wearing-Out War."

Rapid offensives have failed in the present struggle as they usually failed in the War Between the States. The German of-Young bucks are the ones who usually spill | fensives against Paris and Calais failed, as did the great drive against the Russians this summer, although many notable engagements were won by the aggressors. In similar fashion, the Russian movements against Prussia and Austria ended in dismal disaster, and the long-heralded Franco-Briton offensive this fall met with practical defeat. Similarly, McDowell's, McClellan's and Pope's campaigns resulted in dire defeats, while, on the other hand, Lee's two invasions of hostile lost, through the decision of the United States | territory falled. The war eventually settled down to a test of endurance between the two armies in the trenches of Petersburg, and the army which was re-enforced, well equipped and well fed inevitably triumphed in the end.

si. Roupnel predicts the same ending for the present war. The Germans, heavily outnumbered, suffering from lack of food, as did the Confederates, and unable to gain recruits to replace the loss of battle, will gradually wear away, until surrender will become the for this great organization to have permitted alternative of utter destruction. So many analogies between the two wars hold good that it is altogether probable that an Appo-The rights and wrongs of the controversy | matter awaits the German people more hope-

> In notifying the European nations that the Ford expedition does not carry the stamp of the seal of the United States, the government at Washington puts a crink in the argosy that will cause the captain to wonder what the scheme was begun for.

The New York Evening Post thinks that Kitchener's swing around the rirele must the supply of current fiction will be increased the press agent would put it, played to capacity.

Harking back to the football game in New bringing many things directly to us that the Navy was not in a state of prepared-

"What's the use of doing your duty?"

SEEN ON THE SIDE

I dream again the old dreams dreamed when I was young-The ardent and the bold dreams I spent youth's days among The silver and the gold dreams

To which my fancy clung.

Ah, but those days were rare days, Ere that the world grew cold, The splendid and the fair days Of graces marifold,

The life-without-a-care days, Of waich the fairies told!

And, ah, those dreams were high dreams, All things to do and dare; There was no taint in my dreams When life's grain knew no tare. But new I sit and sigh, dreams, That life has stripped you bare.

Familiar Signs in Richmond

"The thing I life best about Richmond," said a stranger who visits the city once every three or four years, "is in the line of recall, These I find in the signs I read over the doors of many of the stores. When I was a boy I lived a town whose population was largely made up from Virginians who had gone to what was then the West I rarely take a walk that I do not see the names of those whom I knew in the old town. One in particular struck me as the name of an old schoolmate. I went in and told the man so. We had a chat. In that talk it We had a chat. In that talk it transpired that the Richmond merchant was the cersin of my schoolmate. His people had never left Virginia. One of the signs I saw bore the name of my father, not only his family name but his first and middle initial. I called on the man, but he was out of the city. Thus I amuse myself whenever I come to Richmond.'

The only knocker whose agquaintance is worth cultivating is Opportunity, and it knocks but

Skagge Sayet

My rector has a fine sense of humor, but he goes too far sometimes. The cobbler who had been married twice and was divorced from both went to the rector with No. 3. When the knot was tied the good man raised his hands devoutly and said: "Let the shoemaker stick to

The Guide, the Cornet and the Milkman. When Newcomer came to the squirrel pool in

Capitol Square yesterday he found the Guide distracting a cornet.

"Didn't know you were a musician," said Newcomer.

answered the Guide, "I'd tried everthin' else on wife, havin' hearn as how music had chawn to scothen the savage breast not meanin' that wife's a savage, so I rented a cor-o-net from the Academy or-ches-try, an' tuck it home. I hed some long ago experience in blowin' a forn. I wuz strugglin' with a old Sunday school hymn when wife come tearin' in the room and screamed that I'd played old Harry with the milkman; that he hed gone away hot under the collar-futton without givin' her the mawnin' milk. I sed I'd done nothin' to bring such a state about. I wuz prac-ti-zin' somethin' I ned intended springin' on her as a surynade. She and I ought to her sense enough not to be trvin' enaythin' that would be a reflexshin on a man's bizness, she sed. I wuz mystified at her remarks. Then she sed I wuz playing' 'Shall we gather at the river?' that the milkman tuck that ez pussinel. Reflexshun on the milk bizness, she sed. So I fetched the cor-o-net over here to try it on the squirrels. Can you beat thet? I'm goin' to turn the cor-o-net back an' git a triangle an' try

Perverted Quotes.

Mote and the girl motes with you, walk and you walk alone. One touch of Chaplin makes the whole world

For the soldier: Screw your courage up to

the licking point. For the impecunious: Oh wad some power the giftle gie us, tae vanish when our tailors see us .- Boston Transcript

Quite Prepared.

Grubbs-Was Binks much surprised when he was notified of his nomination for office? Stubbs-Apparently not. He had drawn all his funds out of bank and was ready to turn over the cash to the campaign committee.

Trouble Brews.

The peace-at-any-pricer, Who hights the call to arm, Is sure no foreign slicer Will ever do us harm-That folks are growing nicer-And so feels no alarm.

But this confider fellow May come to life some day, When foeman, white or yellow, Is bearing down his way, And then you'll hear him bellow All through that mixed affray.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Under the head "Shop at Home," the Fredericksburg Star asks if there is any good reason why the people who live in that town should go elsewhere to shop. The reduced railway rates from Fredericksburg to Richmond would seem to be a right good reason.

Of all the ghastly arguments that ever came down the pike, the following from the Bristol Herald-Courier takes the cake: "The fact that scores of dead men vote in elections in Memphis is a stinging rebuke to living men who neglect that responsible duty of citizenship."

The following from the Urbanna Sentinel has no reference whatever to the query editor of The Times-Dispatch or his good work: "Don't ask too many needless questions; try and find out something for yourself. Questions and answers that come easy generally go the same way, but when a fellow digs up something for himself it will stay with him a long time.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch calls us the "Harrisonburg Record-News," But, then, 2 and 2 makes 4, no matter which comes first .- Harrisonburg News-Record. Thus "do" the News-Record "makes" the matter right."-Richmond Times-Dispatch. This sounds like a mild grammatical rebuke from the esteemed and erudite T.-D., but what's grammar among friends, especially when we are right and the T.-D. is wrong?-Harrisonburg News-Record.

"Just why should George Burkitt worry over his job as an assistant postmaster of the little village of Winnetka, Ill.?" asks the Lunenburg Call, and, continuing, the Call figures it out this way: "Getting fired by the Post-Office De partment for commenting adversely upon the engagement of the President and Mrs. Galt and then being promptly and emphatically reinstated by the President himself has made him a national figure, and is rapidly qualifying him for stage life or the lecture platform."

"The time has come," says the Rockbridge County News, "for county and district officers chosen at the November election to qualify. They take office January 1 and make qualification before County Clerk Shields." The late Judge Evening Post,

Henry W. Flournoy, once being called upon to "qualify" a justice of the peace in Danville, said: "I can swear you in, but nothing short of omnipotence can qualify you." Perhaps Clerk Shields has a big job on his hands.

A story of ancient vintage is brought to light by the Mathews Journal in the following: "Henry Ford's peace venture will bring no results, save, perhaps, some advertising for its originator. It brings to our mind a story told by Rev. P. A. Peterson, a well-known Methodist divine, who once served the Mathews charge. When asked concerning his belief in the significance of dreams, Mr. Peterson gravely replied: "They mean about as much as a turkey gobbler picking up a grain of corn.' Mr. Ford's project is a dream, a beautiful dream, were it possible of accomplishment, but, as it is not, merely one of the class so quaintly described by Mr.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Newspaper Piles, December 6, 1865.)

The General Assembly of Virginia yesterday met in the Capitol Building. Mr. Merrick, of Loudoun County, called the Senate to order, and moved that, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Cowper, Mr. Robinson, of Norfolk be Governor Cowper, Mr. Robinson, of Norfolk be called to the chair. The motion was carried, and Mr. Robinson took possession of the gavel, shelton C. Davis was elected clerk, William Wirt Harrison, of Richmond, sergeant-at-arms; August A. W. Rosen, of Richmond, doorkeeper. After the reading of the lengthy message of Governor Pierpont and the transaction of some minor business. minor business, the Senate adjourned until noon to-day

In the House of Delegates, which met at the same hour with the Senate. Hon, J. B. Baldwin, of Augusta, was elected Speaker, and John Bell Bigger, of Richmond, was elected clerk; R. W. Burke, of Richmond, was elected sergeant-at-arms, and W. N. Keplenger, of Charlottesville, doorkeeper. All of these had one or more opponents for the positions to which they were elected. The Governor's message was read and elected. The Governor's message was read and properly referred, and then the House adjourn-ed to meet again at noon to-day.

In his lengthy message to the House of Delegates, Governor Pierpont places the State debt and accrued interest at \$41,661,316.87. He makes no recommendation as to its settlement.

Major Richard Winder has been sent from Washington to Richmond for trial before a mil-Washington to Richmond for trial before a mil-itary commission for alleged participation in cruelties to Union prisoners. For the same purpose Major Gee has been sent to Raieigh and Captain Duncan to Savannah.

The United States Congress met yesterday Schuyler Collax was quickly elected Speaker Schuyler Collax was quickly elected Speaker Clerk McPherson did not call the name of a single Southers member. Mr. Maynard, a member-elect from Tennessee, tried to protest, but the clerk refused to listen to him. The resolution proposed by the Republican caucus, providing for a committee of fifteen to look into and consider, conditions in the States south of the Potents and Ohio Piles. the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, was presented in both houses. It will be acted on in a few

A Washington telegram says President Johnson is in favor of admitting all Southerners elected to Congress who can take the test oath; and, if the majority in Congress will not agree to this, the President will exert his best in-fluence to have the Tennessee members admitted anyhow. The North Carolina Legislature yesterday

was, for a short while before the fail of the Confederacy, a member of the Confederate Sen-ate, and has not as yet been pardoned. The United States government has restored to the American Telegraph Company full con-trol of all of its lines in the South and re-moved the censorship on press dispatches and

elected Hon. William A. Graham to be United States Senator for the long term. Mr. Graham

other matter, which has been in force since General Sterling Price has applied to Presi-

dent Johnson for a pardon for being a general in the Confederate army. The Voice of the People

Condemns Football.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—You had an editorial in regard to football. I attended the game at Ronnoke. Will you please tell me want is the difference between that and a prize fight? In a prize fight there is one against one and in a football game there are cleven against one. It is the most brutal game of a civilized generatior. The toll of death bears out my statement.

That the great State of Virginia should give her sanction to this game 's beyond mortal ken. It is time to stop. JAMES S. BERRY. Falls Church, Va., Becember 4, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Schoolbooks.

Where may I find out how much schoolbooks cost the people of Virginia, and what it would cost the State to supply them, and what action to this end has been attempted in the Legislature?

A request to the Hon. R. C. Stearnes, Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va., will get you the information. New York and London

Please give figures and authority of population of New York and London. J. H. L. The United States census gives New York including all boroughs, July 1, 1914, 5,333,537 and the total, including immediate suburbs 500,000. The last registration of London population shows 4,522,964, and the official estimate for the city and all metropolitan and police districts was 7,252,963.

Dictionary of Dates Is there any new edition of Putnam's Diction ry of Dates? R. V. GAINES. ary of Dates? There is not. This publication was virtually merged into Haydn in the sense that the lat ter has been for so many years so far the great est of such books as to drive all others from The Haydn may be got of any book seller on earth.

Current Editorial Comment

How delightful is the reflec-Ford's Band tion that while German agents of "Blinded are organizing strikes in this Americans" country and pursuing all manner of lawless measures in in-

of blinded Americans are preparing a somewhat similar plan to interrupt war in Europe. There is, nevertheless, a striking distinction to be borne in mind. Mr. Ford and his companions are going to Europe on a mission all the own. They are not secret agents from thi government. They are taking upon themselves as individuals a responsibility which they should never dare to ask their government to share. The fact that our very wise and wellbalanced President has refused to give his sanction and approval to the mission is one of meaning. That in itself is more than a "hint." There is an additional hint also from the tone of the American newspapers .- Savannah Press.

How Many "Hughes men" in the couin the country, a Real large preferential primary vote Hughes Men? can be cast for him without the formality of petitions. The primary laws vary widely, but all permit the vo-ter to write on the ballot the name of any man he chooses. It is unlikely that any large number of voters would mark their ballot for a name that had not been printed upon it but a sufficient number of votes might be polled, in the case of a man who forbids any di-rect bid for the nomination, to show a convention he has a strong, popular following. Probably the Republican convention next year will not be able to come to a choice without a number of ballots, and instructed delegates will not long abide by their instructions. that event, Hughes's nomination might be assisted by even a scattering vote of unorgan-ized Republicans in the primaries.—New York

In the Allies' Trench

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



SUFFRAGISTS AND LIQUOR INTERESTS

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: | alone are said to be members of the Sir,-A suffragist stated in your so-called "liberal" societies formed to Sir.—A suffragist stated in your so-called "liberal" societies formed to assist the liquor interests in their work. Springfield, the capital of Illiquos, with women voting, went wet, while landing the capital of Michigan, with only men voting, went dry. At the last election in Illinois, where the question of license was voted upon, only three counties went dry, while to ask her to name her authority for this statement. The suffragists have made similar charges about every antisuffrage campaign which has ever been waged, but they are never able to bring any proof. Any financial help given by the saloon interests to the Massachusetts Antisuffrage Association and not reported at the State House is an infringement of the Massachusetts corrupt practices act, which declares that all subscriptions for political purposes must be reported. If your correspondent or any other suffragist knows of such infringement of the law and does not report it to the proper authorities she is cognitive. the proper authorities she is conniving with the liquor interests in breaking this law. If she has such information she will, of course, produce it.

The suffragists have become so accustomed to bringing this charge of an ulliance with the liquor charge of an unit of the liquor charge of an ulliance with the liquor charge of an unit of the liquor charge of the liquor charge of an unit of the liquor charge of the liquor charg

with the liquor interests in breaking this law. If she has such information she will, of course, produce it.

The suffragists have become so accustomed to bringing this charge of adultance with the liquor interests against their opponents, the antist that they even bring it against each other when they fall out. Mrs. Graed Wilbur Trout, a suffrage leader in Illinois, complained bitterly last year that a suffragist rival had accused her of being in league with the liquor interests. It must be admitted that the rival had some foundation for the charge against Mrs. Trout, for when the suffragists, by means of a secret looby, had slipped their suffrage bill through the Illinois Legislature, Mrs. Trout said: "It is a pleasure to asknowledge that some of our strongest supporters in the Legislature were the so-called wets." Later Mrs. Trout is reported as saying: "The State Suffragists in the Woman Suffrage bill through the Illinois Legislature were the so-called wets." Later Mrs. Trout is reported as saying: "The State Suffragists in the Woman Suffrage in defaulting to out, and as a result they have worked against suffrage in Alabama, and were one of the integer in fall in the case of the suffragists in the Woman Suffragists in the Woman Suffragists in the Woman Suffrage in defaulting to out, and as a result they have worked against suffrage in Alabama, and were one of the integer in fall in the suffrage in default of the suffrage bill through the Illinois Legislature, Mrs. Trout said: "It is a pleasure to accept the suffragists in the Woman Suffrage. It is small work the man's political affillations may be, but we will indores no one else."

It is interesting to note in this connection that in recent elections otherwise successful for the prohibitionists, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland and Denver voted against prohibition, and yet women vote in all the above-mentioned cities. It is also interesting to note that in the recent provided the provided the proposition of saloons in that city on Sunday, many women rode

o neglect to vote. torate. A MASSACHUSETTS ANTI. Fifty thousand women in Chicago, Boston, December 2, 1915.

HOURS FOR RAILROAD MEN

90 or 95 per cent affirmative. An almost train service the average approximates unanimous vote is part of the regular twelve hours. procedure in such cases

mand of the men is for an eight-hour instead of a ten-hour workday. If the it is not surprising that the companies men really wanted an eight-hour day, that is, if they were willing to add up the number of hours worked and divide by eight to ascertain the number of days for which they should be after eight hours, the carriers are adamment against nuttling a premium. paid, it is highly probable that the rail-road companies would accede without delayed trains. Railroad officers con-parley. But that is not by any means tend, plausibly enough, that there could parley. But that is not by any means tend, plaustony enough, that there exemples what is demanded. Instead, the men be no greater obstacle to prompt serwhat is demanded. Instead, the max-vice, either passenger or freight, than imum of time for one day's pay, that such a basis for adjusting the pay of overtime payment begin at the end of train crews.—Wall Street Journal. eight instead of ten hours, and that all of the many thousands of employees who obtain a day's pay for seven, six or even four hours' work shall continue

or even four hours work shall continue to be paid on that basis.

Railroad wage schedules are ex-tremely complicated affairs, so much so that executive officers, employees and members of boards of arbitration confess themselves unable to calculate with any degree of accuracy the effect of proposed changes before they have been put in practice. But the matter will be clarified somewhat if it is borne in mind that the wages of engine and train crews are based chiefly upon mile-age run. Ordinarily, a day's work is 100 miles run, whether this is made in four hours or twelve. If the unit of mileage is not made within ten hours, pay for overtime begins and continues until the man is released. But if the unit of mileage is made in four, five or six hours, the company may not again call the same crews or man to duty without beginning a new wage

It is impossible to cut all of the work on the road into eight-hour periods. Nor would I seek to stay them as they The same train will get over the same run in six hours one day, in eight hours another and in ten hours on some other.

On December 15 the executive com-mittee of the four brotherhoods of railroad employees will meet in Chi-cago to submit the proposed wage de-men, that the average time on duty for mands to the men for approval. This conductors in through and local pas-is what is generally known as a strike senger service was six hours and ten vote, since the form of the ballot is minutes, in local "turn-around" service such that an affirmative vote pledges a fraction over seven hours, in suburthe union leaders the support of the ban seven hours and thirty-eight minnen to the extent of a strike to make utes, and in fast through freight nine their demands effective. It may be as- hours and thirty-eight minutes. In sumed in advance that the vote will be slow freight, local freight and work

Something could doubtless be said in As it is popularly understood, the de-mand of the men is for an eight-hour men who put in the longest days, but

Indian Summer.

six When I review the landscape of my From the calm hillside where I pauso

and rest, All vanished are the storm and wind and strife And gone the clouds that floated o'er its breast,

The fields lie warm in sunshine; a Broods o'er the valley 'near the mel-

low sky; The leaves that fluttered down through autumn days All crisp and shriveled on the earth Fond hopes were they-these withered

dreams of fame; Yet love remains and I am well con-If but some fragrant memory bless my

name "Iwas not in vain these teeming days spent: Soon shall the winter snowflakes cover

-William Dudley Foulke, in the In-

dianapolis Star.